

## SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The Union rejoices over the action of the House in adopting the resolution not long since reported by Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., from the Judiciary Committee, authorizing them to make a thorough investigation into any and all payments under awards of the Mexican Claims Board of Commissioners, with the view to ascertain whether others, besides the Gardiner claim, were not fraudulently obtained. The editor says that such action is due to the Board and also to the honest claimants and their attorneys. The same paper contains an interesting memorial from H. D. Johnson, (not long since elected territorial delegate to Congress from Nebraska, it will be recollected,) presented to the Senate on the 20th of February last, wherein that gentleman urges the establishment of the proposed territorial governments. Mr. Johnson, who has long been a missionary in that quarter, presents a sensible and telling synopsis of the condition of the region proposed to be thus legislated for, and shows with great force its pressing governmental necessities.

The *Sentinel* contains an elaborate article upon our public buildings and public grounds, urging the importance of liberal and prompt expenditures upon them. The article is a capital one, indeed, and should be heeded by Congress.

The same journal has a communication on Ocean penny postage, over the signature of Elihu Burritt. We regret to find conductors of the *Sentinel* following the *Union's* example, in throwing open its columns to the scribbles of this individual. Inasmuch as, by so doing, they minister to his chronic cravings for notoriety, without shedding useful information on the subject of which he pretends to treat. This Mr. Burritt, is an abolitionist of the Garrison school, whose reputation as a public man, such as it is, is altogether of foreign manufacture. At home, in Massachusetts, as given as that State is to deifying ultraists of all sorts, his extreme views on the slavery question and the utter impracticability of his notions on every other subject have classed him about with Wm. Lloyd Garrison in public estimation. So he could not be elected a justice of the peace, hog-reeve, or member of the Legislature there. He vibrates between Massachusetts and England, where Exeter Hall has set him up for a great man, after her fashion of trying to make such personages out of the smallest possible materials, as all the world knows. This individual knows about as little of the philosophy of our laws and institutions as any other man in the country who can read and write, to judge from the nonsense he is eternally publishing over his own signature, in both hemispheres—and of nothing does he know less than of the practical operation of postage systems and of postage laws. We trust that both the *Washington Union* and the *Sentinel*, will give over loaning their columns to him, by way of enabling him to keep himself before the public, which is all, manifestly, he is aiming at.

The *Intelligencer* is graced this morning with interesting letters from London and Paris, treating of the political condition of Europe. We commend them to those desiring to understand precisely what the sober minded republicans (not reds) and the real business classes of Western Europe think of the existing state of affairs between Russia and Turkey, and their probable consequences to the rest of Europe. We also find in to-day's *Intelligencer* a Washington letter from the New York Express, in vindication of Mr. Thomas Corwin, from the charge—which the writer of the said letter conceives to have been implied—of willful co-operation in the Gardiner fraud. In brief, the writer rests Mr. C.'s defence on the fact that he sold out his interest in one-fourth the claim, and in his contingent fee before the fraudulent proof was made; that he was employed by Waddy Thompson, and not by Gardiner; that his purchase of a fourth interest was from an assignee of Gardiner, not from Gardiner in person. His business connection with the claim consisted in preparing an argument before the proof on which the award was made, was added; that when Secretary of the Treasury, he aided the investigation (as the Hon. Henry May testified) with all his powers of mind and position; and that he entered Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet only after he had divested himself of all interest direct or indirect, in that and all the rest of the thirty claims under the Mexican board's prospective awards, in which he was originally employed as counsel.

Such are the points in the defence made for Mr. Corwin. We have to remark, that no one who knows any thing about the history of the case, supposes that Mr. Corwin had the least idea of the fraudulent character of the claim, or of the frauds perpetrated to sustain it. It is understood here that he had nothing to do with the preparations of the case wherein the frauds were committed.—We question whether, from his position in connection with it, he ever examined the documents put in to sustain the claim—making his argument upon them from the brief furnished by the attorney in the case.

Joe Shillington, corner of 44 st. and the Avenue; Buckingham, at the National Literary Depot, and Hugh Cameron, 7th street, have sent us the "New York Journal" for March. This publication is well printed, handsomely illustrated and published at a low price.

A people's edition of Macaulay's Essays, in three half-penny numbers, is announced in England.

## VANDALISM JUSTIFIED.

We did not think that a paper published in this country, could be found so lost to a sense of every thing that is decent and right, as to justify the recent outrageous act of vandalism perpetrated in this city by the creatures who destroyed the block of marble sent by the Pope of Rome to the National Washington Monument Association. But it appears that we are mistaken. A religious paper published at New York, under the auspices of the agitator, Gavazzi, has the following:

"On Sunday night, the 5th of the present month, was consumed a most just and patriotic expression of the indignation of true patriots at the sending of a block of marble for the Washington Monument, by the Pope of Rome. The idea of sending this stone to the United States originated with the Pope's Secretary of State, Cardinal Antonelli, than whom a more ferocious villain never went unhung. This Antonelli is the son of a highwayman, and most worthy he is of such a parentage. Mr. Lewis Cass, junior, forwarded the precious stone, with a letter in praise of the gallows bird who first suggested the barefaced insult to the memory of the great patriot. The block thus sent here by a blockhead bore the coat of arms of Pius IX. and of Rome, and an inscription in Latin, to the effect that the stone was a testimonial from the Roman people—a falsehood as palpable as it is wicked and base." A number of spirited American citizens becoming determined that this stone should never have a place in the monument now being raised to the memory of the greatest patriot of modern times, assembled together very quietly on the evening above mentioned, broke the block into fragments, and strewed them along the banks of the Potomac, as a lesson for intriguing demagogues and Papish Puseyites. Should his Holiness, or his stiles, deem it worth while to send a duplicate of that insulting testimonial which has just been so opportunely destroyed, we trust that the same fate will meet it immediately on its arrival. And that it will not be suffered to profane American soil so long as that which has patriotic citizens have now so summarily disposed of."

An exchange paper, in commenting on the remarks of the *Crusader*, truly says: "Sensible and rational men will be amazed at the open expression of such sentiments as these in this country or this community. A justification of such an outrage as the destruction of the block of Italian marble could only come from a denizen of that overheated atmosphere where revolutions are hatched between sundown and sunrise, and the masses require the constant prospect of bayonets to live peaceably among themselves. No right-minded American can feel ought but shame at such an act of Vandalism."

Does not our abolition friend of the Philadelphia *Register* judge us by himself, when he speaks of our entertaining views in opposition to abolitionism, as long as that "advertising" holds out? A man who writes as he does, although entertaining abolition views, would be for pro-slavery, if it would pay.

## PERSONAL.

Fielding Lucas, Jr., one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Baltimore, died in that city yesterday morning. For a number of years he successfully conducted a book store and type foundry.

Mr. George W. Kendall, the able editor of the *New Orleans Picayune*, is on his way to Europe with the intention of locating for a time at Constantinople, and watching from thence the course of the war.

Rev. Dr. Magoon has commenced a course of lectures, before the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore, on "Progress and Providence."

Mr. Meagher has been lecturing in San Francisco, California, to large houses. He has been invited by both branches of the Legislature to lecture at the Capitol.

The Dublin Tablet has reason to believe, that the "illustrious President of the Catholic University in Ireland will shortly be raised to the dignity of bishop in partibus."

In New York, great efforts have been made to ascertain the whereabouts of Miss Grant, the accuser of Shaffcock and Mind Restell. The general impression is that she has been forcibly abducted. The evidence is to be submitted to the Grand Jury.

Wm. Porter, Esq., editor of the New York "Spirit of the Times," is in this city, surrounded constantly by his numerous friends.

Lorenzo B. Shepard, a prominent New York politician, is now in this city.

Rev. H. S. Spencer, a highly respectable clergyman of the Baptist denomination, committed suicide in the Insane Asylum, at Utica, New York, on the 26th ult. He had been in the asylum some months.

Wm. Webb, aged sixteen, recently ran away from Louisville with Susan Roby, aged thirteen, and got married.

Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, the new Ohio Senator, arrived in this city on Saturday.

Bishop Potter has refused to lecture before the Young Men's Association of Pittsburgh. The cause was, Miss Lucy Stone had preceded him as a lecturer, and Miss A. L. Brown was to follow.

Dr. Wolfred Nelson has been elected Mayor to Montreal. Seven years ago "the hero of St. Dennis," as he had been styled, was brought into the city in iron, amid the insults and taunts of the populace.

He was the admitted leader of the revolt in 1837, but subsequently paroled through the influence of Lord Durham.

The Cecil Democrat says that it is understood that the Hon. Louis McLane, of Maryland, is the author of the letters published in the *Union* over the signature of "A Retired Statesman."

Nine of the liberated American seamen, who were imprisoned at Havana for several months on a groundless charge, were placed on board the U. S. steamer Fulton, whence three of them were transferred to the Philadelphia and have arrived in this city.

The Fulton was awaiting the arrival of the Commodore and squadron.

A Spanish soldier was publicly garroted at Havana on the 6th.

Women and thin shoes.—Incredible as it may seem in this age of light and knowledge, and improvement, there are ladies who walk out and make calls in their gait boots! with only a thin paper-like sole between the susceptible, sensitive body and the cold, damp earth! We heard lately of a transgression of this kind, in which case the retribution was immediate, and promised to be regenerative. Unfortunately for the cure of this reckless exposure to health, the effects generally are of slow operation, and the tendency to colds, rheumatism, to headache, other derangement, the penalty visited upon such folly, is ascribed to the climate, or to other providential circumstances. An ounce of precaution is worth a pound of cure, and those ladies who are silly enough to adhere to that ridiculous habit would do well to consider that present appearance will not compensate for an early decay of beauty, which will surely follow.

## WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The House on Friday last. See our House report of this morning's proceedings for an interesting synopsis of the "personal explanations" made by Messrs. Hunt and Lane, of Indiana—Mr. Sellers, the third party to the affair, being confined at his lodgings by indisposition.

A Novel Bounty Land Question Settled.—A soldier applied for bounty land for five years' actual service under peculiar circumstances. It seems that having enlisted, he deserted in perhaps a year, and that some months afterwards he enlisted again. In the artillery. After remaining there for perhaps a year, he was recognized as a deserter from the infantry. He was immediately sent back to his first regiment, and dropped from the rolls of the second. Being court-martialed, he was sentenced to pay, allowances, or bounty land, and at the end of his time, to be dishonorably discharged. This sentence having been carried into effect, he applied subsequently, for bounty land, under the plea that having performed the five years' service, he had a vested right in the land. His claim was rejected, as he did not receive the honorable discharge necessary to entitle one to bounty land, under the law.

Another Fugitive Slave Question Settled.—A question relative to the duties of the General Government, relative to the reclamation of fugitive slaves, who are among the Indians, has very lately been disposed of by the Attorney General, we hear. The slaves, escaping from Mississippi, made their way to the Choctaw nation, and being pursued, the question arose—were the U. S. authorities and those of the tribe bound to aid in their recapture? Having been submitted to the Attorney General, that officer is said to have delivered an elaborate and very able legal opinion on the subject, holding that it is the duties of both to aid the master in their recovery, the latter making his claim with the *prima facie* evidence of his right to their services necessary to entitle him to reclaim them, had they been arrested in a State of the Union.

The Robbery of the Sub-Treasury at Pittsburgh.—We learn, on inquiry, that the Secretary of the Treasury, with his usual foresight some time since authorized the "Designated Depository" of the public monies at Pittsburgh, Pa., to employ constantly two armed watchmen to guard the public funds entrusted to his custody. It is not known at the Department whether they had been so employed, or what they were about when the robbery occurred on Friday night was committed. They, as yet know no more there concerning the affair, than is stated in our telegraphic column to-day.

We may add that the Department are not yet informed whether Mr. Hastings had removed the money in his charge into the new custom house building.

The Herald's last Roarback.—The New York Herald of Sunday, represents the Collector of that port, Surveyor, Postmaster and District Attorney as being opposed to the meeting in favor of Nebraska to be held at Fanny Hall. We have to say that it is well known here that all such statements are significantly false. We mention this fact, because the attempt of the *Herald* to create a contrary impression, arises wholly from its desire to successfully misrepresent the position of the Administration with reference to the bill.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, on the "Prohibitory Law" of New York.—We have information direct from Albany, rendering it certain that Gov. Seymour will withhold his signature from the Maine liquor law, as adopted by the New York Legislature. This important coming vote will have tremendous effect on the politics of the State for the next year or two.

Light-House Keepers Appointed.—At the light-house, Reedy Island, Delaware, James R. Towns to be the keeper, at \$800 per annum. At the light-house, Mobile Point, Ala., Robert Bruce to be the keeper, at \$500 per annum. On the light-house, Roanoke Island, N. C., Wm. C. Etheridge to be the keeper, at \$500 per annum.

The Gadsden Treaty.—Seeing statements in the Washington correspondence, saying that the Gadsden treaty had been reported back to the Senate by their Committee of Foreign Affairs, we have to say that it is not so. The committee have it still under consideration, and from present appearances will not report on it the current week.

A Clerical Appointment and Resignation in the General Land Office.—Mr. F. M. Ewell, of Missouri, has been appointed to a temporary clerkship, at \$1,000 per annum, in the General Land Office, vice Mr. E. Smith Lee, of Michigan, resigned.

The Current Operations of the Treasury Department.—On Saturday, the 11th of March, there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department—

For the redemption of stocks, \$33,383 39  
For the payment of other Treasury debts, 2,325 24  
For the Customs, 9,419 52  
Covered into the Treasury from Lands, 240,110 73  
Covered into the Treasury from Customs, 783,912 40  
Covered into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources, 2,304 01  
For the War Department, 1,004 53  
For the Interior Department, 20,336 56

Later from Havana. The steamship Philadelphia, from New Orleans on the 5th, via Havana on the 6th instant, arrived at New York yesterday morning.

The Spanish officials had hauled the steamship Black Warrior alongside a government wharf, and were discharging her cargo under the superintendence of the Commandante of Customs. Her officers and crew were on board the U. S. steamer Fulton.

Nine of the liberated American seamen, who were imprisoned at Havana for several months on a groundless charge, were placed on board the U. S. steamer Fulton, whence three of them were transferred to the Philadelphia and have arrived in this city.

The Fulton was awaiting the arrival of the Commodore and squadron.

A Spanish soldier was publicly garroted at Havana on the 6th.

Women and thin shoes.—Incredible as it may seem in this age of light and knowledge, and improvement, there are ladies who walk out and make calls in their gait boots! with only a thin paper-like sole between the susceptible, sensitive body and the cold, damp earth! We heard lately of a transgression of this kind, in which case the retribution was immediate, and promised to be regenerative. Unfortunately for the cure of this reckless exposure to health, the effects generally are of slow operation, and the tendency to colds, rheumatism, to headache, other derangement, the penalty visited upon such folly, is ascribed to the climate, or to other providential circumstances. An ounce of precaution is worth a pound of cure, and those ladies who are silly enough to adhere to that ridiculous habit would do well to consider that present appearance will not compensate for an early decay of beauty, which will surely follow.

THE HOUSE ON FRIDAY LAST. See our House report of this morning's proceedings for an interesting synopsis of the "personal explanations" made by Messrs. Hunt and Lane, of Indiana—Mr. Sellers, the third party to the affair, being confined at his lodgings by indisposition.

A Novel Bounty Land Question Settled.—A soldier applied for bounty land for five years' actual service under peculiar circumstances. It seems that having enlisted, he deserted in perhaps a year, and that some months afterwards he enlisted again. In the artillery. After remaining there for perhaps a year, he was recognized as a deserter from the infantry. He was immediately sent back to his first regiment, and dropped from the rolls of the second. Being court-martialed, he was sentenced to pay, allowances, or bounty land, and at the end of his time, to be dishonorably discharged. This sentence having been carried into effect, he applied subsequently, for bounty land, under the plea that having performed the five years' service, he had a vested right in the land. His claim was rejected, as he did not receive the honorable discharge necessary to entitle one to bounty land, under the law.

Another Fugitive Slave Question Settled.—A question relative to the duties of the General Government, relative to the reclamation of fugitive slaves, who are among the Indians, has very lately been disposed of by the Attorney General, we hear. The slaves, escaping from Mississippi, made their way to the Choctaw nation, and being pursued, the question arose—were the U. S. authorities and those of the tribe bound to aid in their recapture? Having been submitted to the Attorney General, that officer is said to have delivered an elaborate and very able legal opinion on the subject, holding that it is the duties of both to aid the master in their recovery, the latter making his claim with the *prima facie* evidence of his right to their services necessary to entitle him to reclaim them, had they been arrested in a State of the Union.

The Robbery of the Sub-Treasury at Pittsburgh.—We learn, on inquiry, that the Secretary of the Treasury, with his usual foresight some time since authorized the "Designated Depository" of the public monies at Pittsburgh, Pa., to employ constantly two armed watchmen to guard the public funds entrusted to his custody. It is not known at the Department whether they had been so employed, or what they were about when the robbery occurred on Friday night was committed. They, as yet know no more there concerning the affair, than is stated in our telegraphic column to-day.

We may add that the Department are not yet informed whether Mr. Hastings had removed the money in his charge into the new custom house building.

The Herald's last Roarback.—The New York Herald of Sunday, represents the Collector of that port, Surveyor, Postmaster and District Attorney as being opposed to the meeting in favor of Nebraska to be held at Fanny Hall. We have to say that it is well known here that all such statements are significantly false. We mention this fact, because the attempt of the *Herald* to create a contrary impression, arises wholly from its desire to successfully misrepresent the position of the Administration with reference to the bill.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, on the "Prohibitory Law" of New York.—We have information direct from Albany, rendering it certain that Gov. Seymour will withhold his signature from the Maine liquor law, as adopted by the New York Legislature. This important coming vote will have tremendous effect on the politics of the State for the next year or two.

Light-House Keepers Appointed.—At the light-house, Reedy Island, Delaware, James R. Towns to be the keeper, at \$800 per annum. At the light-house, Mobile Point, Ala., Robert Bruce to be the keeper, at \$500 per annum. On the light-house, Roanoke Island, N. C., Wm. C. Etheridge to be the keeper, at \$500 per annum.

## DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.—After prayer, and the reading of the journal. The Senate was occupied during the morning hour in receiving petitions of a miscellaneous nature, on public and private subjects, among which were a Nebraska bill, by Mr. Seward against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Fin presented a petition from the merchants of New York, for aid in constructing a canal from the Falls of Niagara, and moved its reference to the Committee on Commerce.

It seems that having enlisted, he deserted in perhaps a year, and that some months afterwards he enlisted again. In the artillery. After remaining there for perhaps a year, he was recognized as a deserter from the infantry. He was immediately sent back to his first regiment, and dropped from the rolls of the second. Being court-martialed, he was sentenced to pay, allowances, or bounty land, and at the end of his time, to be dishonorably discharged. This sentence having been carried into effect, he applied subsequently, for bounty land, under the plea that having performed the five years' service, he had a vested right in the land. His claim was rejected, as he did not receive the honorable discharge necessary to entitle one to bounty land, under the law.

Another Fugitive Slave Question Settled.—A question relative to the duties of the General Government, relative to the reclamation of fugitive slaves, who are among the Indians, has very lately been disposed of by the Attorney General, we hear. The slaves, escaping from Mississippi, made their way to the Choctaw nation, and being pursued, the question arose—were the U. S. authorities and those of the tribe bound to aid in their recapture? Having been submitted to the Attorney General, that officer is said to have delivered an elaborate and very able legal opinion on the subject, holding that it is the duties of both to aid the master in their recovery, the latter making his claim with the *prima facie* evidence of his right to their services necessary to entitle him to reclaim them, had they been arrested in a State of the Union.

The Robbery of the Sub-Treasury at Pittsburgh.—We learn, on inquiry, that the Secretary of the Treasury, with his usual foresight some time since authorized the "Designated Depository" of the public monies at Pittsburgh, Pa., to employ constantly two armed watchmen to guard the public funds entrusted to his custody. It is not known at the Department whether they had been so employed, or what they were about when the robbery occurred on Friday night was committed. They, as yet know no more there concerning the affair, than is stated in our telegraphic column to-day.

We may add that the Department are not yet informed whether Mr. Hastings had removed the money in his charge into the new custom house building.

The Herald's last Roarback.—The New York Herald of Sunday, represents the Collector of that port, Surveyor, Postmaster and District Attorney as being opposed to the meeting in favor of Nebraska to be held at Fanny Hall. We have to say that it is well known here that all such statements are significantly false. We mention this fact, because the attempt of the *Herald* to create a contrary impression, arises wholly from its desire to successfully misrepresent the position of the Administration with reference to the bill.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, on the "Prohibitory Law" of New York.—We have information direct from Albany, rendering it certain that Gov. Seymour will withhold his signature from the Maine liquor law, as adopted by the New York Legislature. This important coming vote will have tremendous effect on the politics of the State for the next year or two.

Light-House Keepers Appointed.—At the light-house, Reedy Island, Delaware, James R. Towns to be the keeper, at \$800 per annum. At the light-house, Mobile Point, Ala., Robert Bruce to be the keeper, at \$500 per annum. On the light-house, Roanoke Island, N. C., Wm. C. Etheridge to be the keeper, at \$500 per annum.

The Gadsden Treaty.—Seeing statements in the Washington correspondence, saying that the Gadsden treaty had been reported back to the Senate by their Committee of Foreign Affairs, we have to say that it is not so. The committee have it still under consideration, and from present appearances will not report on it the current week.

A Clerical Appointment and Resignation in the General Land Office.—Mr. F. M. Ewell, of Missouri, has been appointed to a temporary clerkship, at \$1,000 per annum, in the General Land Office, vice Mr. E. Smith Lee, of Michigan, resigned.

The Current Operations of the Treasury Department.—On Saturday, the 11th of March, there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department—

For the redemption of stocks, \$33,383 39  
For the payment of other Treasury debts, 2,325 24  
For the Customs, 9,419 52  
Covered into the Treasury from Lands, 240,110 73  
Covered into the Treasury from Customs, 783,912 40  
Covered into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources, 2,304 01  
For the War Department, 1,004 53  
For the Interior Department, 20,336 56

Later from Havana. The steamship Philadelphia, from New Orleans on the 5th, via Havana on the 6th instant, arrived at New York yesterday morning.

The Spanish officials had hauled the steamship Black Warrior alongside a government wharf, and were discharging her cargo under the superintendence of the Commandante of Customs. Her officers and crew were on board the U. S. steamer Fulton.

Nine of the liberated American seamen, who were imprisoned at Havana for several months on a groundless charge, were placed on board the U. S. steamer Fulton, whence three of them were transferred to the Philadelphia and have arrived in this city.

The Fulton was awaiting the arrival of the Commodore and squadron.

A Spanish soldier was publicly garroted at Havana on the 6th.

Women and thin shoes.—Incredible as it may seem in this age of light and knowledge, and improvement, there are ladies who walk out and make calls in their gait boots! with only a thin paper-like sole between the susceptible, sensitive body and the cold, damp earth! We heard lately of a transgression of this kind, in which case the retribution was immediate, and promised to be regenerative. Unfortunately for the cure of this reckless exposure to health, the effects generally are of slow operation, and the tendency to colds, rheumatism, to headache, other derangement, the penalty visited upon such folly, is ascribed to the climate, or to other providential circumstances. An ounce of precaution is worth a pound of cure, and those ladies who are silly enough to adhere to that ridiculous habit would do well to consider that present appearance will not compensate for an early decay of beauty, which will surely follow.

THE HOUSE ON FRIDAY LAST. See our House report of this morning's proceedings for an interesting synopsis of the "personal explanations" made by Messrs. Hunt and Lane, of Indiana—Mr. Sellers, the third party to the affair, being confined at his lodgings by indisposition.

A Novel Bounty Land Question Settled.—A soldier applied for bounty land for five years' actual service under peculiar circumstances. It seems that having enlisted, he deserted in perhaps a year, and that some months afterwards he enlisted again. In the artillery. After remaining there for perhaps a year, he was recognized as a deserter from the infantry. He was immediately sent back to his first regiment, and dropped from the rolls of the second. Being court-martialed, he was sentenced to pay, allowances, or bounty land, and at the end of his time, to be dishonorably discharged. This sentence having been carried into effect, he applied subsequently, for bounty land, under the plea that having performed the five years' service, he had a vested right in the land. His claim was rejected, as he did not receive the honorable discharge necessary to entitle one to bounty land, under the law.

Another Fugitive Slave Question Settled.—A question relative to the duties of the General Government, relative to the reclamation of fugitive slaves, who are among the Indians, has very lately been disposed of by the Attorney General, we hear. The slaves, escaping from Mississippi, made their way to the Choctaw nation, and being pursued, the question arose—were the U. S. authorities and those of the tribe bound to aid in their recapture? Having been submitted to the Attorney General, that officer is said to have delivered an elaborate and very able legal opinion on the subject, holding that it is the duties of both to aid the master in their recovery, the latter making his claim with the *prima facie* evidence of his right to their services necessary to entitle him to reclaim them, had they been arrested in a State of the Union.

The Robbery of the Sub-Treasury at Pittsburgh.—We learn, on inquiry, that the Secretary of the Treasury, with his usual foresight some time since authorized the "Designated Depository" of the public monies at Pittsburgh, Pa., to employ constantly two armed watchmen to guard the public funds entrusted to his custody. It is not known at the Department whether they had been so employed, or what they were about when the robbery occurred on Friday night was committed. They, as yet know no more there concerning the affair, than is stated in our telegraphic column to-day.

We may add that the Department are not yet informed whether Mr. Hastings had removed the money in his charge into the new custom house building.

The Herald's last Roarback.—The New York Herald of Sunday, represents the Collector of that port, Surveyor, Postmaster and District Attorney as being opposed to the meeting in favor of Nebraska to be held at Fanny Hall. We have to say that it is well known here that all such statements are significantly false. We mention this fact, because the attempt of the *Herald* to create a contrary impression, arises wholly from its desire to successfully misrepresent the position of the Administration with reference to the bill.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, on the "Prohibitory Law" of New York.—We have information direct from Albany, rendering it certain that Gov. Seymour will withhold his signature from the Maine liquor law, as adopted by the New York Legislature. This important coming vote will have tremendous effect on the politics of the State for the next year or two.

Light-House Keepers Appointed.—At the light-house, Reedy Island, Delaware, James R. Towns to be the keeper, at \$800 per annum. At the light-house, Mobile Point, Ala., Robert Bruce to be the keeper, at \$500 per annum. On the light-house, Roanoke Island, N. C., Wm. C. Etheridge to be the keeper, at \$500 per annum.

The Gadsden Treaty.—Seeing statements in the Washington correspondence, saying that the Gadsden treaty had been reported back to the Senate by their Committee of Foreign Affairs, we have to say that it is not so. The committee have it still under consideration, and from present appearances will not report on it the current week.

A Clerical Appointment and Resignation in the General Land Office.—Mr. F. M. Ewell, of Missouri, has been appointed to a temporary clerkship, at \$1,000 per annum, in the General Land Office, vice Mr. E. Smith Lee, of Michigan, resigned.

The Current Operations of the Treasury Department.—On Saturday, the 11th of March, there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department—

For the redemption of stocks, \$33,383 39  
For the payment of other Treasury debts, 2,325 24  
For the Customs, 9,419 52  
Covered into the Treasury from Lands, 240,110 73  
Covered into the Treasury from Customs, 783,912 40  
Covered into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources, 2,304 01  
For the War Department, 1,004 53  
For the Interior Department, 20,336 56

Later from Havana. The steamship Philadelphia, from New Orleans on the 5th, via Havana on the 6th instant, arrived at New York yesterday morning.

The Spanish officials had hauled the steamship Black Warrior alongside a government wharf, and were discharging her cargo under the superintendence of the Commandante of Customs. Her officers and crew were on board the U. S. steamer Fulton.

Nine of the liberated American seamen, who were imprisoned at Havana for several months on a groundless charge, were placed on board the U. S. steamer Fulton, whence three of them were transferred to the Philadelphia and have arrived in this city.

The Fulton was awaiting the arrival of the Commodore and squadron.

## WASHINGTON, D. C. SPRING RACES.

## COLUMBIA RACE COURSE.

THE SPRING RACES over the above Course will commence on the THIRSD TUESDAY in May, 1854, and continue throughout the week. For all horses owned in Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia, weight for age. Entrance \$25, with a purse of \$50 added by the Proprietor.

First race, three or more to make a race. At 10 o'clock, on the 18th of May, 1854, a race of three or more to make a race, two to start. Mile and repeat, to harness.

Second race—WEDNESDAY, May 17th, Purse of \$200. Two mile heats. Third race—THURSDAY, May 18th, Purse of \$200. Two mile heats. Fourth race—FRIDAY, May 19th, Purse of \$200. Two mile heats.

Entrance for Purse 15 per cent, to be made with the Proprietor or the evening previous to the race. In all cases three or more to make a race, two to start. The races to be governed by the rules of the Richmond Course, Virginia.

Abundant stabling for horses will be provided free of expense on the grounds. Having completed the Enclosure of the Track and made other improvements on the place, the Proprietor desires the public that adding will be found wanting on the part to give satisfaction to those fond of the sport.

FRUIT AND EVERGREEN TREES, &c. The subscriber has to offer to his patrons and the public, an extensive collection of Fruit, Evergreen and Ornamental Trees, of the most choice and the finest quality, comprising the following: Pear trees, all the leading varieties, fine large trees, fit for immediate bearing; Apples, fine large trees, of all the choice kinds; Peach, Apricot, &c., a large collection; Plums, all the choice kinds, as Jefferson, Golden Drop, &c.; and a large collection of the fine large Lancashire varieties; 10,000 Currants, Red Dutch, White do, Victoria, Black Nip, &c.; 10,000 Raspberries, of all the choice kinds; 10,000 Strawberries, of all the choice kinds; 10,000 Norway Spruces, Larch, Fir, &c.; together with all the more rare Evergreens, as Cedars, Deodars, C. Libani, Junipers, English and Irish Yews, &c.; and a large collection of the most choice and the finest quality, comprising the following: Pear trees, all the leading varieties, fine large trees, fit for immediate bearing; Apples, fine large trees, of all the choice kinds; Peach, Apricot, &c., a large collection; Plums, all the choice kinds, as Jefferson, Golden Drop, &c.; and a large collection of the fine large Lancashire varieties; 10,000 Currants, Red Dutch, White do, Victoria, Black Nip, &c.; 10,000 Raspberries, of all the choice kinds; 10,000 Strawberries, of all the choice kinds; 10,000 Norway Spruces, Larch, Fir, &c.; together with all the more rare Evergreens, as Cedars, Deodars, C. Libani, Junipers, English and Irish Yews, &c.; and a large collection of the most choice and the finest quality, comprising the following: Pear trees, all the leading varieties, fine large trees, fit for immediate bearing; Apples, fine large trees, of all the choice kinds; Peach, Apricot, &c., a large collection; Plums, all the choice kinds, as Jefferson, Golden Drop, &c.; and a large collection of the fine large Lancashire varieties; 10,000 Currants, Red Dutch, White do, Victoria, Black Nip, &c.; 10,000 Raspberries, of all the choice kinds; 10,000 Strawberries, of all the choice kinds; 10,000 Norway Spruces, Larch, Fir, &c.; together with all the more rare Evergreens, as Cedars, Deodars, C. Libani, Junipers, English and Irish Yews, &c.; and a large collection of the most choice and the finest quality, comprising the following: Pear trees, all the leading varieties, fine large trees, fit for immediate bearing; Apples, fine large trees, of all the choice kinds; Peach, Apricot, &c., a large collection; Plums, all the choice kinds, as Jefferson, Golden Drop, &c.; and a large collection of the fine large Lancashire varieties; 10,000 Currants, Red Dutch, White do, Victoria, Black Nip, &c.; 10,000 Raspberries, of all the choice kinds; 10,000 Strawberries, of all the choice kinds; 10,000 Norway Spruces, Larch, Fir, &c.; together with all the more rare Evergreens, as Cedars, Deodars, C. Libani, Junipers, English and Irish Yews, &c.; and a large collection of the most choice and the finest quality, comprising the following: Pear trees, all the leading varieties, fine large trees,